



Borough of Rawtenstall

I

ANNUAL REPORT

1970

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

f



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30031059>

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o

Chairman

COUNCILLOR MRS. F. M. PROCTER

Vice Chairman

COUNCILLOR H. E. FROST

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN TED DUGDALE, J.P.) EX-OFFICIO

ALDERMAN J. CONNOLLY

ALDERMAN A. H. KING

COUNCILLOR I. BISHOP

COUNCILLOR G. BLAND

COUNCILLOR G. HOLT

COUNCILLOR J. HOLT

COUNCILLOR P. J. LORD

COUNCILLOR MRS. F. MILLS

COUNCILLOR F. C. ROGERS

COUNCILLOR MRS. H. WOOD

BOROUGH OF RAWTENSTALL

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

T. S. JONES, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

C. CUNLIFFE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

L. T. SIMPSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

A. H. FISHER, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., O.N.C. (Building)

A. HALLIWELL, M.A.P.H.I.

Authorised Meat Inspector

J. E. CLEMENT

Clerks

MRS. E. PINCHBECK

MISS M. HARGREAVES

To the Mayor and Members of the Rawtenstall Borough Council:

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1970 on the health of the residents of the town.

It is with regret I report that the population is still declining and that there are two-hundred and seventy persons less than in the previous year. How to account for this decline is very often difficult especially when some factors are taken into consideration. The number of deaths from all causes at three-hundred and fifty-one was only seven more than the previous year, and the number of live births has only dropped by forty-eight compared with the previous year. Thus the additional decline in the population must be due to the migration of residents from the Borough. Under present conditions this steady decline in the population must give rise to anxious thoughts regarding the future of the Borough and whether it will stop. Obviously the only way to encourage people to remain, or even to move into the Borough, is to have sufficient employment available or, alternatively, the Borough must accept the idea that it will be a mainly residential area with persons commuting to outside areas to find employment. In connection with this your attention is drawn to the new houses built in the Borough during the year under review, and it is rather disturbing to find that only twelve houses were built during the year and those by private development.

The major causes of death are still those due to heart and circulatory diseases which account for two-hundred and five, malignancy sixty-three, and pneumonia and bronchitis forty-three. For further details of causes of deaths may I refer you to the table on page 7.

In comparing infant deaths it will be noted that during 1970 there were five as compared with three in 1969, and this results in the infant mortality rate jumping from nine to eighteen per thousand live births. This illustrates how a small swing in actual number of deaths results in a comparatively large increase in the mortality rate.

It is pleasing to note that once again there were no maternal deaths during the year, but the drop in birth rate is to be deplored because this results in the population of the town as a whole not being kept up to present numbers. How far the reduced birth rate is a reflection of changes in social habits it is difficult to tell, but I am sure that the advent of the contraceptive pill must have something to do with the present situation. The ideal, of course, is to have a correct balance between loss of population by death and other causes and the new births which will ensure the static or even growing population.

1970 proved to be an epidemic year for measles despite all the propaganda to have children protected against this disease and despite vaccine now being freely available. Apart from the discomforts caused by the disease, the main problems are the complications which can arise from it and the work which it imposes on the general practitioner in caring for these children whilst they have the disease. For the next two to three years the number of cases of measles in the town will probably be smaller, but once again an epidemic year will show itself unless

parents protect their children with the measles vaccine.

Other diseases can be disregarded as numbers are low, and once the child has been protected against measles then this disease also will take its place with the others as being of no consequence.

May I take this opportunity of drawing your attention to a new development in the control of infectious diseases by informing you that girls of eleven to thirteen years of age will be offered protection by one injection of vaccine against Rubella - German measles. This added protection for girls will protect them in later life when they are expectant mothers against the possibility of contracting German measles in the early months of pregnancy, resulting in congenital abnormalities such as deafness, blindness, congenital heart conditions etc. in infants. Initially this vaccine will only be made available to girls of thirteen years of age, but eventually any girl between the ages of eleven and fourteen years of age will be given the opportunity to be so protected.

Compared with last year it is pleasing to report that only one new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was placed on the register during the year. However, we must be on our guard against this disease which can flare up quite easily unless under continuous surveillance.

Finally I take this opportunity of thanking members of the Health and Housing Committee, the Officers of the Corporation and the Staff of the Health Department for their unstinted support and co-operation at all times.

Yours sincerely,

T. S. JONES

Medical Officer of Health.

S E C T I O N A .

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL SUMMARY

The Registrar General's estimated population figure for mid year 1970 was 21,370. The adjusted birth rate was 14.0 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the national rate of 16.0. The adjusted death rate was 14.6 per 1,000 of the population compared with the national rate of 11.7.

The infant mortality rate was 18.0 per 1,000 live births compared with the national rate of 18.0.

There were five infant deaths, and of these three occurred in the first four weeks of life. There were no maternal deaths.

There were two hundred and sixtytwo cases of infectious diseases notified. The district was apparently completely free from diphtheria and poliomyelitis.

Milk and public water supplies gave satisfactory results on sampling, except that organisms causing undulant fever were present in nine milk samples involving six farms.

Discretionary and Standard Grants for the improvement of houses were approved in one hundred and one cases.

STATISTICS

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,528
Number of Inhabited houses - according to the Rate Books										..	..	8,152
Number of Inhabited houses - Census 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,079
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£627,889
Sum represented by a Penny Rate					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£2,385
Population - Registrar General's Estimate (Mid-year 1970)										..	..	21,370
Population - Census 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,575
Population - Census 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,426
Population - Census 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,869

BIRTHS

								<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births	(Legitimate	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	128	117	245
	(Illegitimate	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	12	14	26
	(
	(Total	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	140	131	271
Still Births	(Legitimate	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	4	-	4
	(Illegitimate	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	-	-	-
	(
	(Total	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	4	-	4

DEATHS

Infantile	(Legitimate	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	2	3	5
	(Illegitimate	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	-	-	-
	(
	(Total	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	2	3	5

Maternal	(Puerperal Sepsis	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo		-	-
	(Other Maternal Causes	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo		-	-

Neo-natal Mortality - infants under four weeks of age . 1 2 3

Total number of Deaths from all Causes oo oo oo 187 164 351

Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 Population	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	12.7
Adjusted Birth Rate, per 1,000 Population	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	14.0
Stillbirths, rate per 1,000 total births	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	15
Infantile Mortality, rate per 1,000 live births				oo	oo	oo	oo	18
Maternal Mortality, rate per 1,000 total births	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	-
Neo-natal Mortality, rate per 1,000 live births	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	11
Perinatal Mortality, rate per 1,000 total births				oo	oo	oo	oo	25
Early Neo-natal Mortality, rate per 1,000 live births				oo	oo	oo	oo	11
Death Rate, per 1,000 Population	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	16.4
Adjusted Death Rate, per 1,000 Population	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	14.6
Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System				oo	oo	oo	oo	-
Death Rate from Cancer	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	2.95

ENGLAND AND WALES

Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 Population	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	16.0
Death Rate, per 1,000 Population	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	oo	11.7
Infantile Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births				oo	oo	oo	oo	18
Neo-natal Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births				oo	oo	oo	oo	12

Cause of death	Male	Female	Total
Late effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis ..	1	-	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc. ..	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	3	1	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	7	2	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	4	7	11
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	15	2	17
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	4	-	4
Leukaemia	1	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	9	5	14
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	1	2
Diabetes Mellitus	1	-	1
Anaemias	-	1	1
Mental Disorders	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	-	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	5	2	7
Hypertensive Disease	2	3	5
Ischaemic Heart Disease	59	42	101
Other forms of Heart Disease	6	11	17
Cerebrovascular Disease	13	44	57
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	9	9	18
Influenza	1	3	4
Pneumonia	12	16	28
Bronchitis and Emphysema	13	2	15
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	3	7
Peptic Ulcer	1	-	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2	3
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	3	-	3
Congenital Anomalies	1	1	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	-	1	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	-	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-	1
All Other Accidents	2	2	4
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	-	2
Total all Causes	187	164	351

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE BOROUGH

Year	Popu- lation	Death Rate per 1,000	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population			Infant.Mort. per 1,000 Live Births	Actual Still Births	Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 Total Births
			Actual		All Births			
			Leg.	Illeg.				
1970	21,370	16.4	245	26	12.7	18	4	-
1969	21,640	15.9	289	30	14.7	9	6	-
1968	21,870	15.8	276	30	14.0	10	10	-
1967	22,630	15.6	285	25	13.7	23	5	3.17
1966	22,950	14.8	276	20	14.2	27	7	-
1965	23,290	15.5	315	37	16.6	22	9	-
1964	23,510	14.1	328	26	16.7	28	5	-
1963	23,830	16.5	373	24	16.7	18	12	-
1962	23,860	15.2	368	25	16.5	28	4	-
1961	23,910	15.6	340	22	15.1	8	6	-
1960	23,970	14.8	355	19	15.6	32	6	-
1959	24,030	17.4	306	15	13.4	28	7	-
1958	24,230	15.7	319	12	13.7	18	12	2.92
1957	24,430	17.0	317	19	13.8	15	6	-
1956	24,650	14.4	312	17	13.3	15	8	-
1955	24,840	16.9	324	10	13.4	33	11	-
1954	24,900	16.1	329	9	13.6	30	4	2.92
1953	24,950	21.7	339	13	14.1	23	9	2.77
1952	25,140	14.0	319	24	13.6	32	8	2.85
1951	25,320	16.8	322	12	13.2	33	11	-
1950	25,350	15.5	339	16	14.0	37	7	2.76
1949	25,220	15.4	368	18	15.3	28	3	-
1948	25,140	14.2	389	19	16.2	48	13	3.93
1947	24,630	15.3	486	9	20.0	58	11	2.38
1946	24,300	14.2	365	23	15.9	35	15	7.35
1945	23,000	17.3	305	21	14.1	55	10	5.95
1944	23,630	15.5	386	16	17.3	57	9	4.86
1943	23,630	15.6	323	15	14.3	18	8	2.89
1942	26,030	12.6	307	10	12.9	35	18	-
1941	25,770	14.8	294	8	11.7	47	17	8.92
1935	27,940	13.3	263	12	9.8	50	22	-
1930	28,660	13.2	330	13	11.9	84	22	-
1920	28,470	13.3	559	34	20.8	89	9	6.91
1910	32,960	12.2	599	26	19.0	110		9.60
1900	30,934	16.7	717	35	24.3	153		2.66

S E C T I O N B .

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE.

The County Council is responsible for the following local health services which are administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme: Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Borough Council: control of infectious diseases, provision of suitable water supplies, control of cleansing and disposal of refuse, inspection of all food and food preparing premises including the inspection of all meat carcasses at private slaughterhouses, sampling of food stuffs (milk, ice cream, etc.) for bacteriological examination, sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises, inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation, statutory nuisances, rodent control, offensive trades, smoke abatement and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Management Committees and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples is undertaken without charge by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester 20.

S E C T I O N C .

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Measles and Rubella during 1970 is shown by the following table:-

PRIMARY - BY YEAR OF BIRTH

	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963 to 1966	Others under 16	Total
Diphtheria	4	133	42	-	8	-	187
Whooping Cough	4	133	41	-	5	-	183
Tetanus	4	134	42	1	10	8	199
Poliomyelitis	3	131	44	2	8	-	188
Measles	-	64	53	18	16	1	152
Rubella	-	-	-	-	-	47	47

The number of children who were given reinforcement injections during 1970 is as follows:-

REINFORCEMENT - BY YEAR OF BIRTH

	1969	1968	1967	1963 to 1966	Others under 16	Total
Diphtheria	-	17	9	282	30	338
Whooping Cough	-	16	7	-	-	23
Tetanus	-	17	9	282	34	342
Poliomyelitis	-	-	5	31	5	41

The following table gives the numbers of children vaccinated and re-vaccinated against Smallpox:-

Primary Vaccination

Re-Vaccination

Age in years

Under 2	2 - 5	5 - 15	Total	Under 2	2 - 5	5 - 15	Total
48	63	3	114	-	3	7	10

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CORRECTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1961 TO 1970

Disease	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	22	4	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	2	30	3	1	21	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	331	13	222	417	73	387	43	12	71	250
Whooping Cough	3	-	14	21	2	-	11	1	1	7
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	21	7	5
Totals	363	47	242	442	97	390	66	37	83	262

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following table shows the results of bacteriological and pathological examinations during the year.

<u>Details of Examinations</u>						<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Salmonellae	-	9
Shigellae	-	9

: : : : : : : : : :

TUBERCULOSIS

There was one new case of pulmonary tuberculosis notified and two new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Enquiries are made in every case about the source of the infection, and family and other close contacts of the patient are examined.

At the beginning of the year there were thirty-eight cases of tuberculosis on the register. Three cases were added but no cases were taken off the register and this left a total of forty-one cases on the register at the end of the year. The following table gives an analysis of the cases on the register during the year.

PARTICULARS OF CASES ON REGISTER DURING 1970

	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			TOTAL PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
No. of cases on register at beginning of year	19	13	32	4	2	6	23	15	38
No. of cases added to register during year	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
No. of cases removed from register during year:									
(a) Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Left district	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Diagnosis not confirmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. cases remaining on register at end of year	20	13	33	5	3	8	25	16	41

The following table gives the age groups of new cases taken on the register and deaths of cases removed from the register during 1970.

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1900 - 1970

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1900	56	3	59
1910	29	10	39
1920	14	7	21
1930	11	9	20
1940	13	4	17
1945	10	4	14
1955	8	-	8
1956	-	-	-
1957	4	-	4
1958	2	-	2
1959	3	-	3
1960	2	-	2
1961	3	1	4
1962	-	-	-
1963	1	-	1
1964	-	1	1
1965	2	-	2
1966	2	-	2
1967	-	-	-
1968	2	-	2
1969	-	-	-
1970	1	-	1

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee:

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present, in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health, my twenty-third Annual Report. This introductory letter takes liberty in up-dating certain information of topicality where considered appropriate, and this year mentions certain items of wider application which, nevertheless, have local significance.

In February 1970 the then Labour Government set up a Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution to advise on matters both national and international concerning the pollution of the environment; the adequacy of research in this field; and the future possibilities of danger to the environment. In February 1971 the Commission issued their first report. This together with the previous setting up of the Noise Advisory Council gave long overdue support for an all out war against pollution in its many forms. The Royal Commission's report, in addition to reviewing the problems, indicated and advised on their choice of priorities for action, as well as expressing concern that prompt and effective decisions be made on certain subjects which were receiving attention elsewhere and which they did not propose to tackle themselves. Examples of these are further developments in clean air, the study of long term exposure to emission from motor vehicles, the disposal of farm wastes and improved control of oil pollution at sea.

This inter-relationship of various activities affecting our environment was further emphasised by the new Conservative Government in October 1970 forming the Department of the Environment from the former Ministries of Housing and Local Government, Transport and Public Buildings and Works. The re-organisation was logical and again emphasised the priority need to deal with environmental problems as a total concept. Although many public health workers have been involved in many of these problems for many years and have seen much improvement achieved, I feel that many such workers have believed in a far wider concept for environmental improvement which involves many other professions and which needs co-ordinated action. It would be wrong to think of this as a new subject on which little or nothing has been done in the past, but there is no room for complacency and much requires to be done in the future by proper scientific appraisal, particularly those problems which have resulted from modern civilisation and technical progress.

In February 1971 the Government issued a White Paper on their proposals for local government re-organisation. One is only competent to pass an opinion on this report on those aspects of work which directly come within the province of the public health inspectorate, and obviously space prevents detailed comment. Sufficient to say that one finds very confusing the suggestion that many aspects of environmental health, which are essentially better dealt with at the local second tier level and call for on the spot administration, may be dealt with at the new first tier County authorities. Admittedly environmental health in all its fields is left open for further discussion, but clean air administration, for example, is a subject earmarked in the White Paper for first tier administration.

The need for non-fragmentation of environmental health work carried out by public health inspectors is, I consider, very important and any other alternative is not in keeping with the Government's general policy of responsibility being exercised at the local level, and the need for district councils having a worthwhile task to perform. Other recommendations in regard to food and drugs administration, and doubts about consumer protection services, which are virtually indivisible, I believe require re-thinking also.

Lastly, in considering wider rather than purely local considerations, one must not forget that 1970 was European Conservation Year. One hopes that its ideals will not be forgotten and that sufficient interest will have been aroused to get things done. The previous paragraphs give some hope that people in Government are really concerned in the preservation of the environment. This responsibility spreads down from government at national or local level to the simple responsibilities of individual men and women who by their own actions can do so much in many ways. It was most unfortunate that this year ended with a shortage of solid smokeless fuels which rendered it necessary for certain authorities to revoke temporarily their Smoke Control Orders.

I trust that the more detailed narrative in certain parts of the report will more than compensate for the inevitable multitude of statistics which are contained in reports of this nature. Certain items may for topicality be up-dated to the time of this letter being ready for the printers.

In the housing field the Council purchased or agreed to purchase more back-to-back or other houses for improvement, and the latest information as to progress is as follows:

	<u>Type of House</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Back-to-back</u>	<u>Through</u>	
Number of houses purchased and work completed or nearing completion	42	20	62
Number of houses purchased, plans being prepared but work not yet commenced	50	2	52
Number of houses in course of purchase negotiations	24	15	39
	<u>116</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>153</u>

Within the resources of staff and the local building trades every effort should be made to complete the ninety-one houses during the next two years when, due to being scheduled as an intermediate area, we are enabled to claim 75% grant on approved improvement expenditure. Similarly, the fullest advantage should be

taken of these liberal grants by private householders which, if reference is made to the table on page 44 of the Report, reveal well over seven hundred houses with the barest if any amenities.

The latest figures available on progress with smoke control areas are that so far as undeveloped land or land under development is concerned four Smoke Control Orders have been made which will involve at least one hundred and seventy-one new houses. Two of the Orders are now operative and two await confirmation. So far as existing dwellings are concerned, six hundred and twenty-eight houses are involved in the confirmed Order operative from 31st July 1972, and a further three hundred and eighty-two houses are in the process of survey with a view to operation a year later. In my opinion it is essential that the creation of Smoke Control Areas receives a high priority of ranking when consideration is given to the financial programmes which can be afforded by the authority.

I again wish to take this opportunity of recording my thanks to the Health and Housing Committee for their encouragement and support, and also to express my appreciation to other Chief Officers and their staff for their wholehearted co-operation.

With pleasure I again record the conscientious and unstinting service given by a very capable and loyal staff and body of employees, to whom I give my personal thanks.

I am,

Yours obedient servant,

C. CUNLIFFE,

Chief Public Health Inspector

S E C T I O N D.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCE

WATER SUPPLY

1. PUBLIC SUPPLY

Since the 1st April 1963 Bolton Corporation has been the statutory water undertaking for the area and serves 8,577 houses in the town, all being directly piped. Twelve new houses were connected to the public supply during the year. This involved the laying of an additional 717 yards of new water main to existing ones. This latter work was mainly involved with schemes to provide service to new property.

Upland surface water reservoirs at Clowbridge, Greenfold and Clough Bottom, all of which are chlorinated and filtered, provide the source for the main public supply. Owing to certain waters being derived from peaty moorlands, there is a liability to plumbo-solvency and the water is lime-treated to overcome this. From the tests made after treatment the water was seen to have no significant plumbo-solvent action. The Undertaking reports that during the year 671 samples of raw water were subject to bacteriological examination and partial analysis, and 24 were subject to full chemical analysis. In addition 1,573 samples of filtered and treated water received bacteriological examination and partial chemical analysis, and 31 full chemical analysis. The results showed that the filtered and treated water was of a satisfactory quality.

No special action was required to be taken in respect of any form of contamination. The average natural fluorine content of water supplied to the Rawtenstall area is approximately 0.30 parts per million.

Implementation of the powers contained in Section 96 of the Housing Act 1964 continued to bring a satisfactory response by giving encouragement to owners of property unsatisfactorily served by common water service pipes to provide separate services. The Committee pay the Water Undertaking's cost in connecting an external stop tap to the water main up to a maximum of £12.50 including road re-instatement charges. Owners are responsible for their plumbers' cost of work from the external stop tap into the house. Forty-six applications for financial assistance were approved during the year giving a total of 638 applications approved during the seven years operation of the scheme.

2. PRIVATE SUPPLIES

The number of houses on private supply is 293. Of these 221 are in isolated areas remote from public mains. There are 68 houses within reasonable reach of public water mains and not affected by clearance schemes.

Last year one sample was collected and this was satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewerage scheme is on the separate system. Extensive alterations to the sewage disposal plant carried out in 1969 continued on a lesser scale during the year under review, and further improvements are proposed for 1971. The scheme has involved the expenditure of well over a million pounds. Plans have been formulated for the installation of a completely new design of screenings incinerator which, it is hoped, will solve a problem which has plagued sewage disposal authorities for many years. A 20,000 cubic foot capacity methane gas holder has been installed and from this it is proposed to utilise the gas for the heat treatment of sludge and for the screenings incinerator. There is an outlet for about half of the sludge produced at present, but when the various plants are fully commissioned, allied with appropriate publicity, the Board are optimistic about disposing of the majority of the sludge produced. The standard of the effluent is very satisfactory and well above the standard laid down by the Royal Commission.

Twelve new houses have been connected to the sewerage system during the year. One hundred and sixty-two houses are not on the water carriage system, but the majority of these are outlying farms and cottages not connected by reason of their isolation.

There were one hundred and thirty-five inspections made in connection with drainage defects and one hundred and forty complaints of blocked drains and closets were dealt with by the Department during the year. The employment of a man for the prompt release of blocked drains provides a valuable service, and complaints are normally dealt with within 24 hours of receipt.

The expeditious procedure enabled by the Public Health Act 1961 dealing with blocked and defective drains is delegated to the Chairman and Vice Chairman. Similar delegation for streamlining procedure exists in connection with the Public Health Act 1936 in respect of Section 39 (drains, eaves gutters, rainwater pipes etc.), Section 44 - 45 (defective sanitary conveniences), and Section 93 (nuisances).

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Rivers Irwell and Limy Water are polluted by industrial premises in the area. Although there has been improvement in the latter since the closure of a particular works which produced a particularly intractable effluent, there is scope for further improvement which, I believe, is receiving attention in at least one instance by a firm concerned and officers of the Mersey and Weaver River Authority. The other tributary to the River Irwell - Whitewell Brook, which at one time was heavily polluted - is much improved and fishing takes place over an appreciable length. Some four industrial firms which formerly polluted the River Irwell have, as a result of the modernised sewage works, been enabled to discharge in the sewerage system and thus reduce the pollution of this river.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Number of privy middens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of closets attached to these middens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of pail closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Number of dry ashpits (exclusive of middens)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of waste water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	964
Number of fresh water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,369
Number of portable receptacles for refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,238

There still remain 964 waste water closets in the town. Approximately 591 waste water closets are to be found at properties with an expectancy of life of more than 15 years.

The figures for conversion to either external or internal fresh water closets were lower than previous years, although one hopes that the 75% discretionary grant which will be available during part of 1971 and for two years will encourage more owners to modernise their houses. I would prefer the abolition of waste water closets to proceed by this method and thus provide internal W.Cs. rather than use statutory powers under the Public Health Act to convert external waste water closets on site. The external fresh water closet is acceptable as a second closet but is not really suitable as the only type of sanitary accommodation available, although it is certainly better than the 'tipper' closet. In the absence of success with voluntary comprehensive improvements the future use of available statutory powers should not be overlooked. Seventeen conversions were carried out, nine through the Council's scheme of contribution whereby £15 is granted for each waste water closet converted, and eight by way of discretionary or standard grants.

Another problem which will have to be faced in the future is the method of dealing with disused waste water closets - often in ranges - for which, in the absence of nuisance, there does not appear to be adequate powers, apart from possible help in general improvement areas.

The Council make a grant of £15 towards the cost of converting waste water closets, and will pay one half of approved costs for pail closet conversions, including in the remote areas the provision of a proper septic tank. Since the Council's scheme was instituted in May 1952 applications have been approved for the conversion of 54 pail closets and 1,492 waste water closets. Grants approved total £1,622 in respect of pails and £15,572 in respect of waste water closets, the scheme being financed out of loan.

The outstanding houses served by pails, collected by the department, can be classified as follows:-

Category	Class of Property		Total
	Reasonable Life	Due for Demolition	
1. Pails within 100 ft. distance of sewer and water supply	-	2	2
2. Pails within reasonable distance but some sewer extension required	8	4	12
3. Pails requiring appreciable sewer extension or water supply	5	-	5
4. Pails in remote areas unlikely to be sewered	49	45	94
Totals	62	51	113

⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS DURING 1970

The following table gives the number of inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

<u>SANITARY ADMINISTRATION</u>								<u>Primary Visits</u>	<u>Re- Visits</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Cleansing and Salvage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	8	190
Disinfection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	1
Drainage and Sewerage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	59	135
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	26
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	19
Nuisances (Miscellaneous - inc. Noise)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	25	88
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		1
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21		21
Refuse Accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	45	198
Rodent Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	22	70
Sanitary Accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	13	55
Offices, Shops, Railway Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	4	37
Air Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	14	294
Smoke Observations (inc. informal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	27
Verminous Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	9	36
Water Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4		4
Water Supplies (private)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8
Water Supplies (public)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9		9
Civic Amenities Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	34	86
Improvement Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18		18
Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	248	2	250
Hairdressers Establishments (Bye-laws)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		2
<u>HOUSING ADMINISTRATION</u>										
Dwelling house repairs - H.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	78	274
Dwelling house repairs - P.H.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	45	89
Enquiries (Miscellaneous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	20	135
Improvement Grants and Improvement Surveys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	20
Rent Act 1957 and Qualification Certificates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13		13
Survey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	12	202
<u>FOOD ADMINISTRATION</u>										
Diseases of Animals Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Food Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	8	37
Food Poisoning query	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		1
Food Premises - Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
- Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	16
- Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		1
- Catering Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	11
								1956	428	2384

Continued

.....Continued

	<u>Primary Visits</u>	<u>Re- Visits</u>	<u>Totals</u>
B/fwd.	1956	428	2384
Food Premises - Confectioners	3		3
- Fishmongers	6		6
- Food Preparing	3	2	5
- Fried Fish Shops	8		8
- Greengrocers	6	2	8
- Grocers	30	11	41
- Hawkers	1		1
- Markets	18	12	30
Ice Cream Sampling	6		6
Meat Inspection	1711		1711
Milk Sampling	116	14	130
Slaughterhouses	41	1	42
	<u>3905</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>4375</u>

In addition to the list of Public Health Inspectors' Visits 227 complaints regarding blocked drains and waste water closets, etc. have been dealt with by the Department.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE YEAR

The following list of housing defects and nuisances were discovered, remedied and dealt with by serving of notice.

DWELLING HOUSE REPAIRS AND NUISANCES RECORDED IN JOURNAL (P.H.A.)

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Roofs	10	8
Chimney Stacks	-	2
Eaves gutters	3	4
Rain water pipes	5	5
Walls - structure	14	24
Wall pointings	9	6
Yard surfacings	1	1
Outbuildings	3	2
Waste water closets defective	2	4
Fresh water closets defective	1	1
Fresh water closets insufficient	1	1
Drains	14	13
Ceilings	-	6
Wall plaster	3	5
Windows	6	5
	<u>72</u>	<u>87</u>

REPAIRS AND NUISANCES - continued									<u>Found</u>	<u>Abated</u>
c/fwd.									72	87
Doors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Floors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Sinks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
Water supply fittings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Offensive accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
									<u>87</u>	<u>100</u>

NOTICES SERVED

Formal	..	..	..	..	..	33
Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Industrial Pollution

The level of smoke pollution from industrial sources is at a far lower level and shows considerable change over the position appertaining prior to the Clean Air Act 1956. The most recent figures reveal that coal consumption in industrial boilers is less than 25% of the tonnage used in 1958 and oil is now the main fuel used by industry. The majority of the coal fired is done so by mechanical means and there are only three hand fired plants. Nevertheless, despite the theoretical smokelessness and practicability of the mechanically fired coal and oil furnaces to comply with the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958, constant vigilance is necessary to ensure that the furnaces are operated and maintained in a satisfactory manner. During the year the attention of a number of factory owners or engineers was called to temporary lapses. Informal approaches invariably produced satisfactory results. There is some reason to consider that, particularly during hot spells of weather where plant has been converted to oil burning and the old chimney stack is used, some difficulty can be experienced during periods of low loads due to an insufficient efflux velocity.

Four notifications were made during the year relating to school premises of the conversion of coke fired boilers to oil firing, mainly arising from the shortage of coke. The output of the boilers in all cases was lower than that prescribed to bring the boilers within the terms of Section 6 of the 1968 Act - relative to appraisal of chimney heights. No applications were made during the year under the latter Section, neither was it necessary to take any action regarding the emission of grit and dust.

The following table gives the results of smoke observations taken during the year:-

Total number of observations	..	..	..	..	10
Complying with the Regulations	..	..	..	..	6
Not complying with the Regulations	..	..	..	..	4

Domestic Pollution

By examining the ratio of smoke/sulphur dioxide readings obtained from locally sited instruments it is estimated that 85% of the smoke pollution in the town now emanates from domestic sources. This smoke is discharged at a very low level and the valley formation of the town, particularly in winter when temperature inversions most commonly occur, gives rise to quite high levels of smoke pollution. This is harmful to health, dirty, uneconomic and justifies the earliest possible implementation of the smoke control programme.

At present the Council's policy is to make Smoke Control Orders on all new undeveloped land where ten or more houses are to be erected and to proceed with the smoke control of existing dwellings at a rate consistent with the restrictions imposed by the Department of the Environment, i.e. about 300 grant earning dwellings per year. The position at the end of 1970 was as follows:

Areas of undeveloped land

<u>Area No.</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>No. of dwellings likely to be affected</u>	<u>Present position</u>
1.	Balladen	19.6	72	In operation since 1/7/70
2.	Hurst Lane	3.1	31	Submitted to Ministry for confirmation in 1970
		<u>22.7</u>	<u>103</u>	

Areas of existing houses

3.	Balladen and Bury Road areas. Borough's south east boundaries between Rawtenstall and Edenfield by-pass to lower part of Hall Carr.	610.4	628 (320 privately owned 308 local authority owned)	Survey of properties completed in 1970 and ready for submission in 1971
		<u>610.4</u>	<u>628</u>	

As with certain other items the above information is up-dated in the opening letter for the sake of topicality.

The results of the air sampling apparatus and meteorological records are appended. It is pleasing to record that the average monthly readings are the lowest so far recorded, although this was probably largely due to the comparative mildness of the winter up to December 1970. Even so these lower average figures

are well in excess of the ultimate results one hopes to achieve by a progressive smoke control area policy. The average figures for the year are about those which ultimately should be achieved for the six winter months from October to March. It is interesting to note, however, the salutary effect of the vigorous slum clearance policy which has been pursued over the past years. The abolition of back-to-back houses with their high density development and two smoky chimneys within the area of one normal sized house, the voluntary conversion by private householders to smokeless fuels mainly of the piped or wired type, and the improvement in the industrial field has resulted in the average 'smoke' readings for the town centre being about one third of that which applied ten years ago when recordings first commenced. Therefore, although the demands of slum clearance were given priority and smoke control had to be delayed, the results of this housing policy have undoubtedly had a substantial effect upon air pollution figures in a valley area containing a high percentage of back-to-back houses. Conclusion of the back-to-back programme by demolition or conversion now working in unison with a smoke control programme can hardly fail to provide an even healthier and better environment.

Three volumetric instruments measuring amounts of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere are situated, one at the Department's Office in the town centre, one on the first floor of the former Hall Carr Co-operative Grocery Store and the third at the Bacup and Rawtenstall Grammar School, Waterfoot.

The authority is a member of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmosphere Pollution, in which there are thirty-eight constituent local authorities represented.

MONTHLY POLLUTION AVERAGES

MONTH	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Health Office	Hall Carr	B.R.G.S.	Health Office	Hall Carr	B.R.G.S.
January	177	186	182	201	172	195
February	129	150	134	157	150	157
March	123	126	110	154	165	149
April	62	100	70	128	124	113
May	38	51	36	75	83	86
June	27	33	24	79	79	79
July	23	40	24	57	64	75
August	46	116	91	78	83	75
September	67	77	53	99	92	93
October	84	108	93	146	133	139
November	126	135	114	168	147	164
December	155	168	154	207	178	153
Annual average daily pollution	88	108	90	129	123	123

Measurements in microgrammes per cubic metre

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND POLLUTION

(HEALTH OFFICE READINGS)

Meteorological conditions	No. of days	Smoke	SO ₂	SMOKE in microgrammes per cubic metre			
				Average	Highest	Lowest	
Fog	4	366	457	88	517	10	
Clear	43	112	154				
Cloudy	55	97	150	SULPHUR DIOXIDE in mgrms/m ³			
Rain (+.01")	24	66	110				
Wet (+.04")	120	73	113	Average	Highest	Lowest	
				129	581	29	
RAINFALL IN INCHES				TEMPERATURE °F.			
Total	Highest Daily	Highest Monthly		Av. Max.	Highest	Ave. Min.	Lowest
51.15"	2.60"	8.10"		54	89	41	15

Wind Direction	No. of days	Av. Smoke	Av. SO ₂	Wind Velocity	Force No.	No. of days	Av. Smoke	Av. SO ₂
N.	4	59	89	Light air	1	34	133	171
N.E.	20	100	155	Light breeze	2	73	89	138
E.	9	169	210	Gentle breeze	3	69	98	148
S.W.	85	88	150	Moderate wind	4	37	57	109
W.	41	57	101	Fresh wind	5	25	58	100
N.W.	70	105	129	Strong wind	6	4	34	63
S.E.	16	86	161	Moderate gale	7	-	-	-
S.	1	197	261	Fresh gale	8	4	64	150

DISINFESTATION

Advice and assistance is given to all occupiers of infested premises who seek our help. Treatment for householders is free if their co-operation can be secured, and the methods vary according to circumstances. The substances used also vary according to circumstances but they include pyrethrum, D.D.T., lindane and dieldrin.

Treatment by the Department's staff has been undertaken in the following cases:

		<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Rooms</u>
Cockroaches	- Domestic	12	20
"	- Schools	1	3
"	- Business	4	10
Fleas	- Domestic	3	4
Earwigs	- Domestic	2	2
Wasps	- Domestic (Gardens)	5	-
Plaster Beetles	- Domestic	9	16

DISINFECTION

		<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Rooms</u>
Tuberculosis	- Domestic	-	-
Other than Tuberculosis	- Domestic	1	2

SCHOOLS

There are 22 schools in the Borough and the following table sets out the general standard of sanitary arrangements. The Regulations referred to are based on the School Premises Amended Regulations.

Yard surfaces unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Sanitary Accommodation:							
Fresh water closets only	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Trough closets only	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Refuse disposal by dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Water Supply:							
Public Mains	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Private supplies	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Washing facilities unsatisfactory according to standard prescribed by Regulation	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Drinking facilities unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

The facilities for handling school meals were mainly satisfactory and a high standard of cleanliness was observed. Six schools prepare meals on their premises.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is only one tripe dresser in the Borough and this is visited periodically. The premises are satisfactory.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, which brought into force a new licensing system for caravans, has two objects:

- (i) to control the location of caravan sites by seeking appropriate planning permission.
- (ii) to improve conditions on sites by requiring good standards of layout, equipment and maintenance.

This latter provision is governed by the issue of site licences by the local authority which are only issued if planning permission is obtained. Five licences have been issued to date subject to the necessary conditions.

RAG FLOCK

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951 came into operation on the 1st November 1951, and the Act repeals the Rag Flock Acts of 1911, 1928. There are no licensed premises within the Borough, but three premises are registered as users of filling materials.

RODENT CONTROL

There was a slight decrease in the number of premises inspected and treated following notification by members of the public. During recent years the numbers of complaints have tended to increase due, it is thought, to disturbance from demolition schemes and the apparent resistance of some rodents to the use of the anti-coagulant warfarin, particularly in mice. Although the type of treatment varies in different cases and mice infestations are generally the most difficult to clear, the greatest success in treatment for the majority of cases has been with the following poisons - chlorophacinone for rats and alphachloralose for mice. The use of warfarin is now almost restricted to use in sewers in conjunction with oatmeal, risella oil and paranitrophenol as a bait preservative.

The continued low level of sewer infestation has not indicated the need for use of other poisons, e.g. fluoracetamide which, owing to its extreme poisonous nature, demands the use of extreme care. Should the sewer infestation level alter then its use would certainly be considered.

The river banks also provide a reservoir of infestation and various sections have been treated in isolation or in association with treatment at nearby infested premises. Ideally at least one of the three rivers - Irwell, Whitewell Brook, Limy Water - should have a complete treatment yearly, but it has not been possible to arrange this to date.

Treatments are undertaken by the foreman who with a van is more mobile than the former full-time rodent operator. Another employee was sent on a rodent control course during the year, mainly as a standby for sickness and holidays. A free service is given to tenants of domestic property, but a charge is made for the treatment of business and farm premises.

Surface Infestations

The following summary sets out the work carried out to deal with surface infestations. The figures show a slight decrease in the number of treatments carried out compared with the previous year. All infestations were of a minor nature.

					<u>Type of Property</u>	
<u>Properties other than sewers</u>					<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1.	Number of properties in district	..	..		11,011	144
2.	a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	..	..	..	404	1
	b) Number infested by (i) Rats	..	..		141	1
	(ii) Mice	..	..		122	-
3.	Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	..	..	..	-	-
	Number infested by (i) Rats	..	..		-	-
	(ii) Mice	..	..		-	-

Sewer Treatment

The sewers in the town were treated once during the year and again it was revealed that, by the very few manholes where poison bait was taken, the sewers remain very lightly infested. Notwithstanding, a thorough test bait was given when every manhole was tested where 'takes' had been recorded during the past fifteen years as well as ten per cent of those which had never had recorded 'takes'.

	<u>Test Baiting</u>	<u>Treatment</u>
No. of manholes in sewerage system	2,382	2,382
No. of manholes baited	409	134
No. of manholes showing 'takes'	42	9
No. of manholes showing nil 'takes'	367	125

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

The above Act, which came into operation on the 1st April 1952, seeks to control the conditions under which pet animals are kept for sale. All primary inspections were carried out in conjunction with the local inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. One premise is licenced under the above Act.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

The above Act regulates the keeping of boarding establishments for animals and for purposes connected therewith. All primary inspections are carried out in conjunction with the local inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. Four applications for licences were received and granted.

° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °

FACTORIES ACT 1961

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>	<u>No. of Notices</u>
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-
Factories not included above to which Section 7 applies	140	1	-
Other premises to which Section 7 applies	6	-	-
	<u>146</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

DEFECTS

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred to H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>by H.M. Inspector</u>
<u>Sanitary Conveniences</u>				
Unsuitable or defective -	1	-	-	-

OUTWORKERS

In accordance with Section 133 (1) (c) of the Factories Act 1961 notifications on the August list were received from six factory occupiers in the Borough that twenty-six outworkers were employed in classes of work specified by Order. This shows a decrease of nineteen outworkers on last year. These were largely connected with the slipper industry. In seven cases, where the outworkers carried on work outside the Borough, the appropriate local authorities were informed.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premise (1)	Number of premises registered during the year (2)	Total number of registered premises at the end of the year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	1	57	2
Retail shops	2	119	15
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	6	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	14	3
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	3	196	22

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES - 37

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	271
Retail Shops	376
Wholesale departments, warehouses	41
Catering establishments open to the public	59
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	747

Total Males - 331

Total Females - 416

EXEMPTIONS

Nil.

PROSECUTIONS

Nil.

INSPECTORS

Number of inspectors appointed under section 52 (1)
or (5) of the Act 4

Number of other staff employed for most of their
time on work in connection with the Act Nil

The following table gives the number of premises at which particular contraventions were noted, the number of contraventions recorded, and the contraventions found to have been remedied during 1970:

NATURE OF DEFECT OR CONTRAVENTION

							<u>Premises</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	5	12
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
Temperature	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3
Sanitary Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	9	18
Washing Facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	3
Accommodation for Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Seats for Sedentary Work	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
Floors, Passages and Stairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	5	7
First Aid, General Provisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2
Thermometers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	5
Information for Employees	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5	5
Regulation for Securing Health and Safety	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
								<u>33</u>		<u>58</u>

The table next page, which accumulates the totals of 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970, virtually provides a balance sheet showing the progress which has been made towards full compliance with requirements. Broadly 90% of the outstanding contraventions noted have been remedied, and it is known that much other work is in contractors' hands.

NATURE OF DEFECT OR CONTRAVENTION

							<u>Premises</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Abated</u>
Cleanliness	-	172	-	145
Overcrowding	-	2	-	2
Temperature	-	48	-	42
Ventilation	-	8	-	8
Lighting	-	29	-	23
Sanitary Conveniences	-	255	-	225
Washing Facilities	-	97	-	87
Accommodation for Clothing	-	12	-	9
Floors, Passages and Stairs	-	127	-	121
First Aid, General Provisions	-	116	-	109
Information for Employees	-	116	-	106
Regulations for Securing Health and Safety	-	2	-	2
Thermometers	-	121	-	114
Seats for Sedentary Work	-	1	-	1
								<u>1106</u>		<u>994</u>

Two non-fatal accidents were reported.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

The Council embody a clause in public works contracts restricting the periods when drills and other equipment should be used, and stipulating that equipment should be integrally or otherwise fitted with noise suppression devices. In general statutory undertakers, who are exempt by law from the relevant provisions of the Act, have co-operated with our request to fit silencers.

Two complaints were received during the year and satisfactorily dealt with. One related to the use of pneumatic road drill not fitted with a silencer, and the other complaint resulted from the excessive use for practice by motor cycles not fitted with effective silencers. It was agreed with the motor club concerned that practising would be removed to an isolated part outside the Borough, whilst the few club events which were likely to take place during the year would be in accordance with R.A.C. rules regarding the fitting of silencers so as to confine the noise levels within certain decibel readings.

PUBLIC CLEANSINGREFUSE STORAGE

The rate borne municipal bin scheme continued in its seventh year to work satisfactorily. The scheme provides for renewal of one bin per premise as a bin becomes defective, to cover provision of bins for new houses, and, where justifiable,

not to limit renewal or supply of one bin per household. The scheme, therefore, now becomes fully comprehensive.

The Committee also agreed to experiment in 1971 with the issue of a $3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic foot capacity high density plastic dustbin and a 3 cubic foot galvanised dustbin. This change was made to meet the ever increasing volume of refuse as, increasingly, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot dustbin, formerly issued, is becoming inadequate in capacity for more houses. Wherever possible the plastic dustbin will be issued and this, apart from capacity considerations, is lighter to handle and more hygienic. Doubt remains as to its stability in exposed sites, hence the continuation of use of a larger galvanised bin until more experience is gained. Naturally care has to be exercised in not placing hot ashes in the plastic dustbin and, in addition to the warning to this effect clearly marked on the lid, a special warning letter is issued to each recipient of a plastic bin. At the time of going to press no difficulties had arisen.

During the year 689 dustbins and 693 rubber lids were supplied by the Department, and of these 653 dustbins and 657 rubber lids were supplied under the scheme at a cost of slightly less than .6p.

The issue of paper sacks at holiday periods to meet temporary storage difficulties continued to function satisfactorily. About 25% of householders in the town avail themselves of this service which, in addition to facilitating the principle of a same day collection service, reduces the usual complaints following holiday periods to very small numbers. The paper sack system was also used to meet temporary collection disturbances due to road repairs etc. The two latest Council house projects, involving some 240 houses, are also served by paper sacks with holders affixed to the ledge of an outward opening door enclosing a brick compartment large enough to accommodate two sacks. Sixty other private houses are on the paper sack system using the sack as a bin liner.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Difficulties continue in the recruitment of suitable labour, although the payment of certain bonuses when teams are depleted enables the continuance of a weekly refuse collection service.

The free service provided for the removal of bulky household refuse, including furniture, continued to be in increasing demand. This service, whilst still unfortunately not preventing indiscriminate dumping, gives no excuse for such action but obviously prevents a good deal. Reasonable amounts of garden refuse and "do it yourself" building work refuse is also removed free of charge, but payment is insisted upon for excessive amounts of this latter type of work, and it is not always easy to determine genuine jobs.

Domestic and trade refuse is collected by three teams with a performance of 120 bins per man per day operating on a stint system. A separate collection of waste paper from shops and offices is made by a fourth vehicle which also deals with the bulky refuse collection service. The average length of haul to tip for the larger vehicle is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, as against $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles for the smaller vehicle.

The number of working days lost due to sickness and injury amounted to 374 or the labour of more than one man over the year. This was almost half that of the previous year which was influenced by the 1969 influenza epidemic.

The type and age of the vehicles operated are as follows:-

<u>Type of vehicle</u>	<u>Year Purchased</u>	<u>Reg. No.</u>
S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper 12 cu. yard capacity and loaders cab	1962	507 XTB
Karrier Bantam 10 cu. yard capacity	1962	687 TE
S. & D. TZ Type Fore and Aft Tipper 25 cu. yard capacity, and loaders cab	1964	HTF 522B
S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper 25 cu. yard capacity, and loaders cab	1968	KTD 886F
S. & D. 20 cu. yard Pakamatic and loaders cab	1969	STJ 808H

The two 1962 vehicles will be replaced in 1972 as, apart from having served a useful life, they will not meet the new braking requirements due to come into operation on the 1st January 1973.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT 1967

The above Act and relevant regulations, so far as they relate to unlawfully deposited rubbish, came into operation on the 24th August 1967.

In 1968 this authority designated Meadow Head Tip as the refuse disposal centre where people may take their refuse as required by the Act, and full publicity was given to the arrangements. This provision was considered adequate, particularly having regard to facilities which are available for the free collection of bulky discards. Opening of the tip during the week-end, although ideal, has proved difficult to control due to people not depositing in allocated places, and this has necessitated considerable tidying up on the Monday. Also, open access has provided the tipping of certain inflammable industrial waste which is not normally taken on the tip but is diverted to the private locally sited industrial tip. Arrangements for tipping during the week-end can still be made by prior arrangement which exercises better control.

No formal action was taken during 1970 regarding unauthorised dumping, but the clearance of many sites in the Borough is a problem which will have to be faced in the future if amenities are to be improved. It is virtually impossible to find the culprits of unauthorised dumping, and the clearance of the various sites in the town will prove costly and could disorganise existing transport and labour arrangements. The possible use of voluntary workers could be explored.

The duty to remove apparently abandoned motor vehicles came into operation on the 27th January 1968 and became mandatory six months later.

The previous private arrangements made with a local car dismantling firm were successfully continued during 1970 in the administration of the new provisions.

Eighty-six visits were paid by your Inspectors under the Act, mainly in connection with the abandonment of vehicles. Eighteen abandoned vehicles were removed during the year, thirteen of which necessitated the use of statutory powers.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Tipping was continued on the 9.4 acres of land which has been leased on the westerly side of the old Meadow Head tip and this provides the necessary material for covering purposes. It is evident that the original programme for agricultural reclamation of the area was under-estimated at ten to twelve years, and one can imagine at least a fifteen year life. An aerial survey of the whole area was undertaken during the year and from this it is hoped to plan future tipping arrangements and more accurately calculate the volumetric capacity of the remaining area, and hence the possible future life of the tip. Tipping problems which had been apparent for some time increased greatly during the year due to the changing nature of the refuse and the inability of a two wheeled drive hydraulic shovel to cope with the position. Considerable money had to be spent on making a suitable access road, utilising demolition material, whilst a four wheel drive hydraulic shovel was purchased to replace the former machine. Considerable improvement in conditions has resulted and is progressing.

Another problem arose from a surfeit of tip fires, one of which was of a serious deep seated nature. Distance from the public water main and the impossibility of the County Council Fire Service to devote sufficient time to tackle the problem resulted in our purchasing a small diesel pump and fire hose which, except under the driest possible weather conditions, enables us to drain water from a nearby stream. Remarkably in a relatively short time the continued application of water into trenches resulted in a comparatively large area of burning tip being brought under control. This not only eliminated a nuisance to nearby residents but facilitated tipping arrangements in an area which had virtually been blighted for the purpose. The acquisition of the pump will prove useful in the future in dealing with tip fires and make us more reliant on our own resources. I would like to express appreciation of the advice and assistance given both during the year and in the past by the County Council's fire service, and I trust our calls upon their willing services will not need to be anywhere as frequent as in the past.

To supplement the free collection of bulky articles and to discourage people from indiscriminate tipping, a free disposal service was offered for loads up to one ton in bulk. The number of loads tipped was as follows:

Refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3076
Sweepings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440
Gully Material	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	489
Various	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	749

SALVAGE

The weight of waste paper collected and sold for salvage was 172 tons 15 cwts. 2 quarters which brought in an income of £1770.94. A salvage bonus is payable to the men for this work and £287.85 was paid out in this connection.

PAIL CLOSETS

The mechanical gully emptier is hired from the Highways Department on one day per week for the emptying of fifty-four pails provided at unsewered property.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are nine ladies' and gentlemen's public conveniences and eight urinals. Malicious damage continued to cause appreciable expenditure in repairs. This was particularly apparent at the newly opened conveniences in the centre of the town where, because of severe defacement of existing wall surfaces, it will be necessary to resurface the walls with a different material.

S E C T I O N E

HOUSING

NEW HOUSES

Number of new houses erected during the year:

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats and Bungalows</u>
(a) By the local authority 	-	-
(b) By other local authorities 	-	-
(c) By other bodies or persons 	12	-

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 142

Number of inspections made for the above purpose 363

Number of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable, at reasonable expense, of being rendered fit:

(a) Number found during the year 	119
(b) Number at the end of the year 	819

Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 22

CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas (Housing Act 1957)

	<u>Houses</u> <u>Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced</u> <u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	146		
(2) Houses included by reasons of bad arrangement etc. 	2	34	16
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) 	2		

		<u>Houses</u> <u>Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced</u> <u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>				
(4)	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1)	13	-	-
(5)	Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health ..	-	-	-
(6)	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts	-	-	-
(7)	Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-
B. <u>UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED (Housing Act 1957)</u>				
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Displaced</u> <u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(8)	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1) ..	42	52	28
(9)	Under Sections 17(3) and 26	-	-	-
(10)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18	-	-	-
C. <u>UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED</u>				
		<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>	
(11)	After informal action by Local Authority	34	-	
(12)	After formal notices under:			
	(a) Public Health Acts	-	-	
	(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	-	-	
(13)	Under Section 24 Housing Act 1957 ..	-	-	
D. <u>UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act 1957)</u>				
		<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of separate dwellings</u>	
Retained for temporary accommodation under Section 48		19	19	
E. <u>PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT</u>				
		<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of occupants</u>	
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased during the year		2	-	

HOUSING ACT 1949, AND HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT 1958

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

<u>Action during year:</u>		<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of:</u>	
		<u>Private bodies or individuals</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>
(a)	By private individuals to L.A. ..	34	-
(b)	Finally approved by L.A. ..	25	-
(c)	Submitted by L.A. to Ministry ..	-	27
(d)	Finally approved by Ministry ..	-	27
(e)	Work completed	10	7

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT 1959, AND HOUSING ACTS 1961 & 1964 STANDARD GRANTS

<u>Action during year:</u>	<u>No. of Dwelling Houses affected</u>
(a) Applications submitted to L.A. for improvement to full standard	89
(b) Applications submitted to L.A. for improvement to reduced standard	-
(c) Applications approved by L.A. for improvement to full standard	76
(d) Applications approved by L.A. for improvement to reduced standard	-
(e) Work completed	77

HOUSING ACT 1969 - PART III

RETURN OF QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES - 1st January 1970 - 31st December 1970

Improvement Cases

- Number of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44(2) under consideration at end of period Nil
- Number of certificates of provisional approval issued 1
- Number of qualification certificates issued under Section 46(3) Nil

Qualification Certificates - continued

Standard Amenities already provided

4. Number of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44(1) under consideration at end of period 2
5. Number of applications for qualification certificates under Section 45(2) in respect of:-
- (a) dwellings with rateable value of £90 or more in Greater London or of £60 or more elsewhere .. Nil
- (b) dwellings with rateable value of £60 to less than £90 in Greater London or of £40 to less than £60 elsewhere .. Nil
- (c) dwellings with rateable value of less than £60 in Greater London or less than £40 elsewhere .. Nil

Exemption for Low Income Tenants from Section 54

6. Number of certificates issued under Section 55 .. Nil

GENERAL

During the year seventy-eight houses were represented in Clearance Areas which were the subject of Compulsory Purchase Orders. Unfortunately, due to the financial stringencies imposed by the financial circular 2/70 in which, amazingly, slum clearance was not regarded as "key sector" on similar lines to house improvements, delay will occur in the slum clearance programme, and forty-six of the above houses will need to be re-represented in 1971.

Continuation of the back-to-back improvement survey programme proceeded and more houses were purchased for improvement. The up-dated improvement position at the time of going to press and the revised position regarding the slum clearance programme following a new review in April 1971 is briefly summarised in the introductory letter. Although most of the information has been supplied to the Committee, it is considered that the Council and general public may find it of interest.

The Housing Act which came into operation during the previous year contained several important features. The 'market value' compensation for two year owner-occupiers appreciably increased compensation for unfit dwellings and, although the total accurate effect cannot be given, compensation costs are estimated to increase by at least two and a half times. Although not wishing to express any dissent in fairer compensation, the fact remains that slum clearance in areas like Rawtenstall, which contains a fairly high percentage of owner-occupied houses, is costly. Also it gives more emphasis, on financial grounds alone, on the wisdom of past Committees in deciding that certain of the better blocks of back-to-back

houses should be improved. Re-appraisal for improvement of other blocks formerly scheduled for clearance is proposed in the recently reviewed clearance programme and appears consistent with the intent of 1969 Act policy.

Any delay in dealing with seriously unfit houses which cannot be improved is unfortunate and, despite the delays and adjustments which have had to be made due mainly to factors beyond the control of this Council, the twenty year plan submitted in 1954 should not be more than a year or so out of the original estimate.

The more liberal grants for improvement permitted under the Act resulted in rather more discretionary grants being made last year than formerly, although there was a reduction in standard grant applications. One could have hoped for a better response but this should certainly be forthcoming with the new grants promised for two years from June 1971. From the figures of the number of houses still requiring the provision of some modern amenities shown later in the report, a good drive for increased improvement should bring the Rawtenstall housing stock up to a fairly high level of accommodation in under ten years.

Another feature of the 1969 Act which failed to bring much response was the use of the facilities to obtain fair rents provided the houses were in good repair and possessed modern amenities. It is difficult to understand the landlord's poor response to the opportunities afforded, although our knowledge is restricted to controlled tenancies of rented houses possessing the standard amenities. I understand from the Rent Officer that, so far as decontrolled tenancies are concerned, applications for fair rents for property have only been low. Yet if one examines the figures published later in the Report on page 45 one observes that in the older terraced property, i.e. excluding back-to-back blocks, there are one hundred and thirty-nine rented properties with standard amenities and three-hundred and twenty-three properties requiring the provision of some amenities. The improvement grants and new rent legislation may alter the position, but to date the tendency has been for landlords to agree to sell older property to the Council rather than carry out improvements.

The following statistical review sets out the housing standards of all property in the town based on information available in the Department at the end of the year, and gives the progress made in the clearance and improvement of property which formed the main basis of the 1954 plan.

						No. of houses
A. <u>Broad classification of property in the town at the end of 1970</u>						
<u>Property of satisfactory standard</u>						
(a)	Older houses (Section B, 1b and 1c)	..	..	..	..	2312
(b)	Council houses (Estates only)	..	..	..	..	2760
(c)	Pre and post war private detached and semi-detached houses					
	(approx.)					<u>946</u>
						6018
<u>Property of unsatisfactory standard for future action</u>						
(a)	Probable for clearance (Section B, 2a and 2c)	..	..	..		669
(b)	Probable for improvement (Section B, 2b and 2d)	..	..	..		<u>1405</u>
						2074

<u>Property in isolated rural areas, mainly farm cottages unlikely for action in foreseeable future</u>		<u>No. of houses</u>
	(approx.) ..	<u>200</u>
	Total houses ..	<u>8292</u>

B. Progress in the clearance improvement of older property at the end of 1970

1. <u>Action completed</u>		
(a) Clearance programmes (176 await confirmation re-housing and/or demolition)	..	<u>1716</u>
(b) Back-to-back improvement programme (including 104 associated 'throughs')	.. ..	<u>256</u>
(c) Older terraced properties with full standard amenities	.. ..	<u>2056</u>
		<u>4028</u>
2. <u>Outstanding</u>		
(a) Clearance programme (1971 - 1974)	.. .. ..	<u>450</u>
(b) Back-to-back improvement 1969 - 1975 (including associated 'throughs')	.. .. ..	<u>300</u>
		<u>750</u>
(c) Residue property for further detailed examination after 1975 (probably the majority for clearance)	.. ..	<u>219</u>
(d) Older terraced properties requiring provision of some amenities	.. .. ..	<u>1105</u>
		<u>2074</u>

C. Standard and ownership of the older terraced property in the town not included in clearance or improvement programmes

	<u>Owner occupied</u>	<u>Rented</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) <u>Up to standard</u>	1917 (71%)	139 (30%)	2056 (65%)
(b) <u>Not up to standard</u>			
(i) With bathroom and few deficiencies (Majority lacking internal W.C. only)	326	49	375
(ii) Without bathroom and other amenities	<u>456</u>	<u>274</u>	<u>730</u>
	<u>782 (29%)</u>	<u>323 (70%)</u>	<u>1105 (35%)</u>
Totals of (a) and (b)	<u>2699 (85%)</u>	<u>462 (15%)</u>	<u>3161</u>

The following comments on these statistics may be made:

Section A

There was an increase in the number of older houses up to standard compared with the previous year. Although there was only a small increase in the number of new properties during the year there is probably more private development taking place than has occurred for several years. The number of houses of unsatisfactory standard outstanding for future administrative action was reduced by two hundred and fifty-two during the year.

Section B

The clearance and improvement programme proceeded satisfactorily at local level. In the former case the Government's financial stringencies will, as stated previously, mean duplicating certain work recorded as having been carried out. Delay in clearance will inevitably occur, as well as in acquisition of property in advance of requirements.

Section C

The preponderance of owner-occupiers, 85% in total, of this type of property is particularly reflected in the fact that 71% of these properties have the requisite standard amenities and form almost entirely the source of new applicants for grant. On the other hand, 70% of rented property require the provision of some amenity, and most of these require equipping with bathrooms and internal W.Cs etc.

: : : : : :

At the end of the year there were three hundred and seventy-one applicants for Council houses, and schemes at present contemplated include fifty dwellings - mixed houses and flats.

There were no cases of overcrowding occurring in Council houses during the year.

SECTION F.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

The supervision of milk production on farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Local authorities are still responsible for many important duties connected with milk distribution, including the sampling of milk after it leaves the farm. They also possess the powers for prevention of infection of milk, and duties in connection with water supply, sewage disposal and housing at farm and dairy premises.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 - 1965 govern the designations which may be applied to milk. Milk which is not subject to some form of heat treatment is now designated "untreated milk", whilst the treated milks embrace "sterilised, pasteurised and ultra heat treated milks".

There are 24 producer retailers of untreated milk in the Borough, and 68 registered distributors of milk operating in the district under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959. The following table details the number and results of samples taken during the year.

<u>Raw Milk - Tuberculin Tested</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Results</u>		<u>No Results</u>
		<u>Number Positive</u>	<u>Number Negative</u>	
(a) Tuberculosis biological test	6	-	4	2
(b) Brucella Abortus, Ring test	172	26	146	-
(c) Brucella Abortus, Culture test	26	6	20	-
(d) Brucella Abortus, Biological test	9	3	4	2

<u>Pasteurised Milk</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>No. satis- factory</u>	<u>No. unsatis- factory</u>	<u>No Results</u>
(a) Phosphatase test	1	1	-	-
(b) Methylene blue reduction test	1	1	-	-

BRUCELLOSIS

Special attention was given again to the sampling of milk for the presence of Brucella organisms. The 24 producer/retailers' herds in the Borough were sampled at least twice during the year, and those which have been suspect in the past were sampled more regularly. Samples were also taken from outside producer/retailers who sell milk in the Borough.

In all six herds were found to be affected with the Brucella organism, one of these herds being from outside the Borough. In fourteen cases individual cows affected were isolated and slaughtered.

In three cases notices prohibiting the sale of untreated milk were served under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959. The adoption of formal procedure under Regulation 20 of these Regulations was instituted during the year and will

now become standard practice. Previously action had been pursued on an informal basis which, through excellent co-operation from local farmers, had worked quite well but which could be criticised on the delay in action in the carrying out of individual cow samples before isolation and removal of infected animals. Operation of procedure advised by the Department of Health proved more satisfactory by the placing of the responsibility of isolating infected animals on the farmer's Veterinary Surgeon to take blood tests which is a far more reliable method of investigation. In future individual cow sampling of herds will not often be practised but it will be possible, it is expected, to increase the frequency of sampling to a bi-monthly rate. The three notices were removed after follow-up sampling revealed that the herds were free from infection in accordance with the Department of Health recommendation.

On receipt of a positive sample result the farmer is advised to have all his cows subjected to a blood test and to remove the affected animals from the herd.

Several dairy farmers in the Borough are in the Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme and their herds are regularly sampled by officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It is hoped that the compulsory area eradication scheme will proceed as anticipated in 1971.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

There were several contacts with Veterinary Officers engaged by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who periodically visit slaughtering facilities to assist in raising hygiene standards and in attaining uniformity of administration arranged by various authorities. The Department continued its monthly detailed inspections and reports on each slaughterhouse to supplement the day to day visits for meat inspection purposes.

The rates for meat charges are: cattle - 12½p.; calves - 3¾p.; pigs - 3¾p.; and sheep - 2½p. The expenditure incurred on meat inspection by way of salaries, transport etc. is still more than the income derived from the charges.

At one wholesale slaughterhouse extensive alterations providing more slaughtering and hanging space were almost completed at the end of the year and the latter facility greatly improved meat inspection space. At the other wholesale slaughterhouse the provision of a large cold store room was such that application had to be made to the Ministry for permission to grant a new licence. This permission was granted in 1971. Conditions at the other two slaughterhouses, operated mainly by local retailers, remained virtually unchanged apart from a change in ownership in one case.

The number of animals killed and inspected during the year was the highest throughput achieved so far. The number of cattle increased over the previous year by 742 (11.4%), and sheep increased by 4389 (18%). The number of pigs and calves remained similar.

MEAT INSPECTION RECORD SUMMARY

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs
No. of animals killed	4620	1775	81	1126	28,244
No. of animals inspected	4620	1775	81	1126	28,244
<u>Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Part carcass or organ condemned	-	-	-	4	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	0.3%	-
<u>Pyæmic Lesions</u>					
Whole carcass condemned	-	-	1	-	-
Part carcass or organ condemned	321	31	2	10	41
Percentage of the number inspected affected with pyæmic lesions	6.9%	1.7%	3.7%	0.9%	0.1%
<u>Fascioliasis</u>					
Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Part carcass or organ condemned	1670	1394	-	-	6,388
Percentage of the number inspected affected with fascioliasis	36.1%	78.5%	-	-	22.6%
<u>Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Part carcass or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticerci	-	-	-	-	-
<u>All other diseases</u>					
Whole carcass condemned	-	5	2	-	4
Part carcass or organ condemned	283	663	18	752	2,516
Percentage of the number inspected affected with other diseases	6.1%	37.6%	24.7%	66.7%	8.9%

ANALYSIS OF REJECTIONS

Disease and type of Animal	Whole carcass	Part carcass	Head	Lungs	Heart	Diaphragm	Liver	Part Liver	Spleen	Stomach	Intestines	Udders	Tails	Kidneys	Uterus & genitals
<u>CATTLE</u> T.B.															
Pyæmic Lesions		1	4	11	1	2	132	183	2	3				7	
Fasciol.				4			597	2422							
Other diseases	5	6	16	500	11	6	150	3	4	4	7	259	7	205	10
<u>CALVES</u> T.B.															
Pyæmic lesions	1	1	1	2	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	2	
Fasciol.															
Other diseases	2		2	7	2	2	2		2	2	3		2	4	2
<u>SHEEP</u> T.B.															
Pyæmic lesions		5		17			13	3							
Fasciol.							979	5469							
Other diseases	4	4	4	2547	12	4	6	1	4	4	4		3	8	3
<u>PIGS</u> T.B.			3								3				
Pyæmic lesions		3	2	3	1										
Fasciol.															
Other diseases		4		576	17		28	136			4				

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

<u>Disease except T.B.</u>		<u>Tuberculosis only</u>	
<u>Weight of</u> <u>Meat lbs.</u>	<u>Weight of</u> <u>Offal lbs.</u>	<u>Weight of</u> <u>Meat lbs.</u>	<u>Weight of</u> <u>Offal lbs.</u>
<u>2,238</u>	<u>42,805</u>	-	<u>42</u>

REASONS FOR CONDEMNATION OF WHOLE CARCASSES

Disease	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Pyæmia	-	1	-	-
Oedema	1	-	-	-
Emaciation	3	-	3	-
Immaturity	-	1	-	-
Extreme fever	-	-	1	-
Septicaemia	1	1	-	-

One application for licence to slaughter or stun cattle, sheep and pigs under the provision of the Slaughter of Animals Act 1958 was granted during the year.

Thirty-seven inspections were also made for the purpose of inspecting food at retailer's premises, and the following articles were rejected:-

Butter	3 lbs.	Sausage Rolls - frozen	9 packets
Bacon	12 lbs.	Beefburgers	" 25 packets
Black Puddings	20 lbs.	Sliced beef	" 7 packets
Fruit Juice	3½ lbs.	Rissoles	" 3 packets
Meat (raw)	25 lbs.	Chicken and mushroom	6 packets
Meat (cooked)	18½ lbs.	Fish cakes frozen	8 packets
Meat (tinned)	173 lbs.	Fish fingers	" 53 packets
Vegetables - tinned	27½ lbs.	Fish	" 84 packets
Fruit "	19¾ lbs.	Vegetables	" 40 packets
Soup "	5 lbs.	Cakes	" 7 packets
Spaghetti "	1 lb.	Pastry	" 33 packets
Pudding "	1 lb.	Pies	" 42 packets
Egg and Ham Roll	3¼ lbs.	Potato Crisps	1 packet
Ice Cream	227 cartons	Biscuits	13 packets

FOOD PREMISES

One hundred and thirty-seven inspections of food premises were carried out. Informal notices were served upon the persons concerned when defects were found as set out overleaf:-

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955, FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1970

NATURE OF DEFECT OR CONTRAVENTION

	Premises	Found	Premises	Abated
Cleanliness of Equipment	3	4	2	4
Food to be protected from risk of contamination	2	4	1	1
Personal Cleanliness	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	2	5	2	2
Wash hand basins to be provided	2	3	3	3
First Aid Materials to be provided	1	1	-	-
Accommodation for Clothing etc.	1	1	1	1
Facilities for washing food and equipment	-	-	-	-
Lighting of food rooms	-	-	-	-
Cleanliness and repair etc. of food rooms	4	15	6	8
Accumulation of refuse etc.	2	3	-	-
Temperature at which certain foods are to be kept	1	1	1	1
Water supply to be provided	-	-	1	1
Ventilation of food rooms	1	1	1	1
		38		22

The number of food premises, by type of business, in the district at the end of the year was as follows:-

Type of business	No. of premises	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 18 (Wash-hand basin)	No. of premises to which Reg. 21 applies (Sinks)	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 21
1. Grocers and provision dealers	82	82	72	72
2. Greengrocers and fruiterers (inc. those selling wet fish, game etc.)	19	19	19	19
3. Fishmongers (inc. those selling poultry, game etc.)	3	3	3	3
4. Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats tripe etc.)	34	34	34	34
5. Bakers and/or confectioners	21	21	21	21
Continued over				

Type of business	No. of Premises	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 18 (Wash-hand basin)	No. of premises to which Reg. 21 applies (Sinks)	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 21
6. Fried fish shops	18	18	18	18
7. Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	18	18	5	5
8. Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	74	74	74	74
9. Others	3	3	3	3

ICE CREAM

There are two manufacturers of ice-cream in the Borough, both of whom use the hot-mix method. In only one instance is the production carried out on a large scale. The other is a small trader and shopkeeper manufacturing for his own requirements. The details of registration at the end of the year were as follows:

	<u>Hot Mix</u>	<u>Cold Mix</u>
1. Manufacturing retailers	2	-
2. Retailers only	81	-
	<u>83</u>	<u>-</u>

Generally speaking inspection of the ice-cream premises revealed that the relevant Acts and Regulations, together with the adopted Lancashire County Council's Codes of Practice, were being satisfactorily observed.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION

The Lancashire County Council undertake the sampling of food for quality, assistance being rendered by this Department as required. Doctor C. H. T. Wade, County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly furnished the following information:

A total of 96 samples was obtained comprising 55 milks (of which two were Channel Islands milk) and 41 others as follows:

1 Instant Mashed Potatoes	1 Shandy, bottled
2 Soup Powder	2 Cake Decorations
1 Cheese and Onion Sticks	3 Whisky
1 Smoked Pork Sausage	2 Gin
1 Frozen Chip Potatoes	1 Brandy
1 Inhalent	1 Dried Fruit Salad
1 Oil of Cloves	1 Dried Apples
1 Benylin Expectorant	1 Dried Apricots
1 Dried Pea Soup	1 Sage and Onion Mix
1 Almond Essence	1 Honey
1 Flavouring Material	1 Dried Figs
1 Tomato Juice	1 Colouring Materials
1 Butter Beans, canned	1 Unsalted Butter
1 Champagne Perry Chocolates	1 Plum Pudding
1 Peas, canned	1 Russian Salad
1 Apple Pie Filling, canned	1 Tinned Potatoes
1 Peeled Tomatoes, canned	1 Slimming Biscuits
1 Dried Minestrone Soup	1 Biscuits

Below are details of the sample on which the County Analyst gave an adverse report:

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Peas, canned	Contained a "Ground Beetle" (Carabus Violaceus) weighing 0.760 gram. and measuring 28.5 mm. in length	Packers cautioned.

Consumer Complaints

This introduces comment for the first time on what appears to be an increasing number of complaints of foreign bodies in food or unfit food mainly arising from mould growth. During the year investigation was made of thirteen complaints from members of the public and all such complaints received the fullest possible investigation. Generally speaking foreign bodies in foodstuffs are referred to the County Council for action under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act 1955 as being not of the nature or substance or quality, whilst cases of unfit food are dealt with under Section 8 of the same Act by this Department. Very often the complainant does not wish to be involved in giving evidence in what could prove a court case. Other complaints have features which involve some difficulty in actual proof, but invariably affected firms or shops are severely cautioned and, particularly with large national firms, very meticulous investigations are carried out. Generally the good public relations exercise which results adequately recompenses legitimate complainants, including a full apology. Although we deplore these occurrences, nevertheless we welcome these complaints as, even if a prosecution by ourselves or the County Council does not take place, the general investigation institutes a thorough examination of various stages of food distribution and production.

One serious complaint did arise during the year involving a local supermarket and a successful prosecution resulted. Two cases were really involved, one in which

a beef and mushroom pie was sold to a customer in a mouldy condition, and the other a steak and kidney pie also mouldy. The following day's investigation by one of your public health inspectors revealed the presence of two more pies in a similar condition. Theoretically, according to the firm's rules, the pies should not have been more than two days old, yet the steak and kidney pies were revealed by investigation of the code stamping to be fifteen days old, and the beef and mushroom pie was nine days old. Prosecution for the sale of unfit food resulted in the firm being fined £100 plus £10 costs. Although there was negligence at the shop in not conforming to the headquarter's instructions, the main cause was believed to have arisen from the discreditable practice operated by some van salesmen of offering a sale or return delivery service unknown to their employer. The result is that 'out of code' goods from one store may be offered to another. There is need for a closer review of code stamping so that each firm knows the shelf-life of goods received, and stricter daily vigilance by shop staff and greater care should be exercised in stock rotation.

: : : : : :

S E C T I O N G .

MISCELLANEOUS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

Functions with regard to the above Act, which are administered by the Health Committee, are carried out by the Police. One suspected case of anthrax was dealt with during the year and one case of fowl pest.

: : : : : :

MORTUARY

During 1970 ninety-five bodies were dealt with by the Police at the public mortuary. The mortuary also serves the Borough of Bacup.

: : : : : :

I N D E X

	<u>Pages</u>
SECTION A. Statistics and Social Conditions	5 - 8
SECTION B. General Provision of Health Service	9
SECTION C. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases	10 - 13
SECTION D. Sanitary Circumstances	17 - 38
SECTION E. Housing	39 - 45
SECTION F. Inspection and Supervision of Food	46 - 54
SECTION G. Miscellaneous	55

	<u>Pages</u>		<u>Pages</u>
Animal Boarding Establishments	30	Mortuary	55
Atmospheric Pollution	23 - 26	Moveable Dwellings	28
Bacteriological Examination	11	Neo-Natal Mortality	6
Births	6	Noise Abatement	34
Chief Public Health Inspector's		Nuisances Recorded and	
Introductory Letter	14 - 16	Abated	22 - 23
Civic Amenities Act	36 - 37	Offensive Trades	28
Deaths	7 - 8	Offices, Shops and Railway	
Disinfection	27	Premises	32 - 34
Disinfestation	27	Outworkers	31
Diseases of Animals Act	55	Pet Shops	30
Drainage and Sewerage	18	Public Conveniences	38
Factories, Inspections	31	Public Health Inspections	21 - 22
Food - Consumer Complaints	53 - 54	Rag Flock	28
Food Inspection	47 - 50	Refuse Collection	35 - 36
Food Premises	50 - 52	Refuse Disposal	37
Food and Drugs, Adulteration	52	Refuse Storage	34 - 35
Food and Drugs, Sampling	53	River Pollution	18
Health and Housing Committee	1	Rodent Control	28 - 29
Health Services	9	Salvage	38
Housing	39 - 45	Sanitary Accommodation and	
Ice Cream	52	Conversions	19 - 20
Infantile Mortality	6	Schools, Sanitary	
Infectious Diseases	10 - 13	Conditions	27 - 28
Maternal Mortality	6	Staff	2
Meat Inspection	47 - 50	Statistics, Local	5 - 6
Medical Officer of Health's		Tuberculosis	12 - 13
Introductory Letter	3 - 4	Vital Statistics	8
Milk Supply	46 - 47	Water Supplies	17

